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SECOND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC OPENED IN KABUL

KABUL, Jan. 23, (Bakhtar).—Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol yesterday afternoon opened the Karte Seh Family Planning Clinic.

The function held on this occasion at the clinic premises on Darulaman road by the Family Planning Association of Afghanistan was attended by Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai, members of the association and high ranking officials of the Public Health Ministry.

President of the association and director of the Kabul Maternity hospital, Mrs. Nazifa Nawaz Ghazi, in a speech said in modern day living availability of the advice and services rendered by such clinics is essential.

Ag. Ministry to soon start supplying fish

KABUL, Jan. 23, (Bakhtar).—The Extension Department of the Ministry of Agriculture will soon start putting fish on the market raised at Darunta canal reservoir.

The department said there are now nearly one million carps in the dam weighing from one to four kilograms.

The fish programme started two years ago there. The department is still working on acquiring fishing boats and proper transportation facilities and it will introduce the fish soon in some vicinities in Kabul.

Fish shops in Jade Maiwand, Shahbuddin Maidan and Mirwais Maidan and restaurants which have so far imported fish will be supplied, the source said.

Fish will be sold for Af. 16 a kilogram.

Fish shops which are supplied by the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry are required to cook and sell fish in complete compliance with Public Health Ministry and Municipal Corporation health regulations.

Bulgarian PM in India on 6 day visit

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23, (DPA).—Bulgarian Premier Todor Zhivkov arrived here Wednesday on a six-day visit at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

On hand at the airport to meet the Bulgarian leader were Mrs. Gandhi and a number of her cabinet members.

In a brief address Zhivkov said he was confident his talks with Mrs. Gandhi and other government officials would serve to promote mutual interest in the "struggle for peace and progress".

Friendship and cooperation between both peoples would be strengthened further, he added, greeting Mrs. Gandhi as a "dear-old friend and acknowledged leader of her people and statesman of standing and stature".

Among Zhivkov's entourage were Foreign Minister Ivan Basnev, and Engineering Minister Yanko Markov, who will participate in talks on the problems of Southeast Asia, the Middle East and European Security.

Possibilities of closer economic cooperation between Bulgaria and India would also be discussed, observers said.

Ravi Shankar sues shoe co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Ravi Shankar, the Indian sitarist, has sued the Thom Mica Shoe Company and World Pacific Diskery for \$750,000 for alleged unauthorised use of his name to promote his records and Mican shoes.

Shankar, a main force in popularising classical music in the U.S. and elsewhere, charged that a promotion campaign by the firms attempted to reduce him "to the level of a shoe salesman."

Thom Mica is a nationwide chain of stores specialising in low-priced shoes for men and children. Shankar filed his suit on Friday in New York state Supreme Court.

"The association is happy that in cooperation with the Public Health Ministry, the University health institutes and with the help of the International Planned Parenthood Federation it is making progress towards fulfilling this need and is today opening the second clinic of its kind in Kabul.

"However," she said "we fully understand that family planning is more a product of social education and social awareness. Once such clinic established an increase in planned families won't follow."

"The task is much more complicated and we shall only achieve something with all round help from other educational and health organisations and the people themselves."

Mrs. Shirin Majrouh, a member of the Volunteer Women's Organisation also delivered a speech on the value of family planning in social and economic advancement of modern communities.

Meanwhile, President of Public Health Institute, Dr. Abdullah Omar, has resigned his post of secretary general of Afghanistan's Family Planning Association. He is replaced by Abdul Ghaffar Aziz, president of the Rozantoon, the organisation in charge of mother and child care services.



Princess Khatol inaugurated the clinic with the cutting of a ribbon.

Students in pitched battles with police across Pakistan

KARACHI, Jan. 23, (DPA).—The situation was tense in both East and West Pakistan Wednesday after student demonstrations flared up again Tuesday with renewed violence.

Twenty-one people were injured by police and militia fire, and scores of others in clashes with law enforcers.

About one hundred people, including five elementary school children were arrested in the wake of the clashes, according to reports reaching here Wednesday. The worst incidents occurred in Dacca, where militia opened fire twice on students putting up barricades.

The students fought pitched battles with police for the fifth day running, which so far have claimed two lives with about fifteen people injured.

Soon after the militia opened fire, thousands of people came out into the streets to form a protest parade.

The procession went round in downtown Dacca despite a ban on assembly of more than four people.

Eyewitnesses said Dacca University campus represented a virtual battlefield, with students including girls using hockey sticks, bamboos, iron rods and stones to fight off police tear-gas and baton charges.

Six policemen were among the injured.

Civilians have formed a committee to defend the detainees and to draw up a three-day protest plan.

In West Pakistan, Rawalpindi students broke their relative calm Tuesday and fought hit and run battles with police near the place where one of their colleagues was killed in police shooting last November.

When tear-gas and baton charges failed to disperse agitating students, police opened fire injuring sixteen.

Nixon cabinet holds meeting without interior secretary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—President Nixon held the first cabinet meeting of his two-day-old administration immediately after 11 of the 12 cabinet members were sworn into office yesterday.

The president dubbed them his "working cabinet" because they took their oaths at an 8:00 a.m.

Top Japanese business body to survey S.V.

TOKYO, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Japan's most powerful business body, Keidanren, will send a survey team to South Vietnam next week to explore ways of rebuilding the war-damaged economy there, Keidanren said Wednesday.

Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organisations) said the eight-man team would leave here on January 27, it will be led by Testuya Senga, Executive Director of Keidanren.

The team will meet Vu Quoc Thuc, Minister of State in charge of postwar planning, and other cabinet ministers of South Vietnam.

During its stay until February seven, the team will also visit Danang and other cities to explore possibilities for Japanese aid to the agricultural and industrial development of South Vietnam.

ceremony in the White House East Room.

Led by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the senior member, each cabinet officer, with his wife holding a family bible, took the oath of office from Chief Justice Earl Warren, was administered the presidential oath to Nixon on Monday.

Missing from the group was Alaska Governor Walter J. Hickel, whose nomination as secretary of the interior, the federal government's natural resources agency, has run into controversy in the Senate.

Senate confirmation of the nomination is expected by the end of the week. It was delayed when some western and New England senators opposed Hickel.

They charged that he is more interested in the exploitation of natural resources than in conservation and questioned his previous connections with the oil and gas industries, which are supervised by the department he has been named to head.

Also sworn in at the 25-minute ceremony, attended by Mrs. Nixon and Vice-President Spiro Agnew, were Charles Yost as ambassador to the United Nations and Robert Mayo as director of the Budget Bureau.

The Nixon administration's first cabinet meeting was believed to have been chiefly procedural, with some discussion of a number of problems facing the new president.

Russians honour Soyuz 4,5 cosmonauts in Moscow rally

MOSCOW, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's four newest spacemen received Moscow's traditional and triumphal cosmonauts' welcome yesterday and were formally honoured for their role in last week's first link-up of two manned spacecraft.

Thousands of Muscovites shivered in bitterly cold weather as they cheered air force colonels Vladimir Shatalov, Boris Volynov and Yevgeny Khronov and civilian Alexei Yeliseyev along Moscow's broad Leninsky Prospekt.

The four cosmonauts were greeted with hugs and kisses by Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev and President Nikolai Podgorny when they arrived at the city's VIP Vnukovo airport.

After a brief ceremony in the old frosty air, they were driven into the Kremlin, where they heard

Israel deputy PM proposes settlement in occupied areas

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Israel's deputy prime minister, Brigadier General Yigdal Allon, last night proposed Jewish settlement in specific parts of Arab territory captured during the six-day war in June 1967.

Allon, 51, author of the "Allon plan", said Israeli villages should be established on the west bank of the river Jordan and in the Sinai Peninsula. He also suggested a new

town in the Hebron region, also on the west bank.

The general, who made his new proposal at a question-and-answer session at a youth club of the Israeli Labour Party here confirmed earlier press reports that he had asked to be replaced as a member of four ministerial committees, including the key policy-making body on the security affairs.

Some officials earlier said they believed General Allon's resignation from the committees was in protest against the refusal of Premier Levi Eshkol to submit the "Allon Plan" for formal cabinet approval.

Under the plan, Israel would give up the bulk of the populated areas on the west bank but would retain a narrow strip along the river with a chain of fortified positions on the range of hills commanding the valley.

Replying to questions at the youth club, General Allon said he favoured establishment of what he termed a Palestinian entity, an autonomous Arab province on the west bank.

He refused to indicate where in his opinion the boundary line between Egypt and Israel should be drawn. This boundary should run somewhere between the Suez Canal and the "green line", he said.

The green line is the name given by Israelis to the former demarcation line established under the armistice agreements of 1949 following the Palestine war.

General Allon told questioners since the June 1967 war some opportunities for a political initiative by Israel had been missed.

He rejected ideas for economic integration of the west bank areas with Israel, as advocated by Defence Minister Moshe Dayan.

In answer to another question, he said the French arms embargo had no effect on Israel's deterrent capability.

De Gaulle denies he'll step down in December 1972

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—President de Gaulle yesterday slapped down speculation that he might resign before the end of his present term in December, 1972.

In a two-sentence statement at today's cabinet meeting, he told his ministers that he had the intention and duty to fulfil his mandate.

The general's statement related to reporters by Joel le Theule, secretary of state for information—came amid a storm of speculation about the political future of former Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, who has spoken publicly in the past week about his possible candidature in a future presidential election.

Pompidou, prime minister from 1962 to 1968, has long been a close associate of General de Gaulle and sources close to the president said that, despite the statement, he remained the outstanding candidate to succeed the 78-year-old president.

Pompidou insisted on his return from Rome on Monday that he had only spoken in the Italian capital of his "probable" candidacy in a possible future election in which General de Gaulle would not stand.

Yesterday's categorical statement appeared to be aimed at throwing all the president's weight behind the official attempt to damp down the speculation.

Observers noted that it was the first time General de Gaulle had announced his political intentions so far in advance. But informed sources said the statement did not alter their belief that Pompidou had de Gaulle's approval for the content, if not the timing, of his remarks to journalists last week.

France continuing talks with U.S., UK on summit

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—France is carrying on talks with the United States and Britain about its proposal for four-power consultations with the Soviet Union to bring peace to the Middle East, Foreign Minister Michel Debre said yesterday.

He told a cabinet meeting that the French proposal last week for consultations by the Security Council representatives of the four powers was accompanied by an agenda for the proposed talks.

The agenda covered examination of the implementation of the Security Council resolution of November 1967, which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and Arab recognition of Israel's existence.

A study of how the resolution could be put into effect.

—Examination of measures to be taken to avoid aggravating the situation.

The foreign minister recalled that the Soviet Union had approved the French plan, but that talks were still going on with Britain and the U.S.

France offers arms to more Arab countries

BEIRUT, Jan. 23, (DPA).—The oil-rich Sheikdom of Kuwait will make future arms purchases from France instead of Britain, informed sources said here Wednesday in connection with French Defence Minister Pierre Messmer's visit to the Middle East.

According to the same sources, Paris had likewise offered to sell arms to Saudi Arabia, which previously has almost exclusively purchased military hardware from Britain and the United States.

A group of the French general staff is in Beirut at present discussing with government officials modernisation of the Lebanese army through French aid.

Messmer, who ends his visit to Kuwait on Saturday, has been received by the country's ruler, Emir Sabah Salim as-Sabah. He was also received by King Faisal in Saudi Arabia.

Malaysia termed front line of defence

LONDON, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Malaysia was the front line of Australian and New Zealand defence, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman told the Imperial Defence College here yesterday.

In an address to top ranking military and civilian defence authorities he emphasised the strategic importance of Malaysia and added: the defence of Malaysia is equally important to Australia and New Zealand. For these two countries Malaysia is the front line of their defence.

The Tunku told the private meeting that Commonwealth defence partnership was not only very important for the security of his country and Singapore but also necessary for the protection of trade routes so vital to the free world "and in a very real sense

for the safety of Australia and New Zealand as well."

The prime minister referring to the planned military withdrawal from the Far East this abdication from Britain of her defence role was "discouraging."

"It is not that we expect Britain to support us or to provide for us," he said. "It is obvious that countries like New Zealand, Australia, Singapore and Malaysia—far from being a liability—are an asset to any arrangements for defence plans and can contribute substantially to success in other fields, politically and economically."

Urging a strengthening of the 28-nation Commonwealth the Malaysian leader hit out at those, particularly in Britain who questioned its value.

The Commonwealth conference was the most important gathering on heads of government in the world today he said.

In the economic and financial sense at least the member nations were bound together by the fact that all of them, except Canada, were in the sterling area.

This brought benefits to each and in particular to Britain where the substantial sterling reserves of Commonwealth nations were held. Malaysia was the biggest Commonwealth dollar earner in the sterling area with its rubber, tin, timber and palm oil exports.

The Tunku said the Commonwealth should be given more positive support so that it could play a yet bigger role in world affairs.



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Food For Thought

Whipping and abuse are like laudanum: you have to double the dose as the sensibilities decline.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Industries we need

Economic progress in the less developed countries cannot be attained without a certain amount of industrialisation. The introduction of essential industries is as important to the national economy as the promotion of agriculture and the building of an economic infrastructure. But any programme of industrialisation should first of all be aimed at the production of goods which have good home markets and which are now being imported.

Although one could mention a host of industries which are needed in Afghanistan there are some which may be singled for their desirability and economic feasibility, such as glass and tobacco industries. The introduction of both these industries can be quite profitable. Afghanistan imports approximately Af. 500 million worth of cigarettes annually. With the present construction boom, large quantities of glass, too, have to be imported.

It is also obvious that we do not lack the raw materials for both these industries. We grow tobacco and while there may not be enough at the moment to warrant a medium size cigarette industry there is no reason why its production cannot be boosted by providing incentive to the farmers. A draft plan for a tobacco industry was prepared as early as 1964, but since then nothing has been heard of it. This is a shame since a tobacco industry is one in which the private sector can make a good start in.

The same is true of glass for which we possess almost all the essential ingredients. A glass factory could meet both construction requirements and a host of other needs. Bottles will be in great demand if we ever have an organised dairy industry not only in the capital but also in the provinces. Such an industry will require large number of bottles for distributing milk. Similarly if we develop a pharmaceutical industry we will require glass containers.

In view of these favourable factors, the planning authorities should seriously consider encouraging private investors to launch these industries. It may be found that a joint venture between local and foreign investors on the pattern of the Afghan Wool Industries will be feasible. We hope the idea will be considered favourable by the authorities concerned.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Headed yesterday editorially comments on the initiative by France to call a four power conference to chalk out a settlement of the Middle East impasse.

Following the Israeli commando attack on the Beirut International Airport, the French government imposed a ban on exports of arms to Israel.

This was followed by a suggestion from France calling for intervention by the big four who are also permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for bringing about a solution to the Arab-Israeli problem.

The French proposal says the editorial is in accordance with the spirit of the world body's Charter that makes the permanent members of the Council responsible to act when world peace is threatened.

The French proposal comes at a time, the editorial continues, when the year old mission of the Swedish statesman Gunnar Jarring not only has failed to make any progress, but is confronted with a virtual deadlock.

In the mean time Israel is preparing for another war, and with the talks about the bomb in the hand of the Israelis, and Israeli reactions to the call of United Nations and the world public opinion at large, the Arabs are not sitting idle either.

They are well aware of the fact that in the event their attempts for achieving a peaceful solution to the problem fail, they will have to liberate the captured lands and secure the rights of the Arab Palestinians by the use of force.

The French proposal has been favoured by the United Nations Security Council. However, the Soviet Union and Britain, the American reaction is yet to be known.

The editorial concludes unless the four powers intervene, a new Middle East war is bound to occur and perhaps engulf the world.

Today's Israeli comments on the Salfit camp which occur on the Kachafalalabab highway during the night.

Each of the road becomes heavier with more people hurrying to Samarra for warm weather and sunshine.

In most cases, including this week's accidents, occur due to careless driving on because the cars are in poor shape or overloaded with passengers.

Nevertheless, says the editorial when an accident does occur immediate help should be available to the people involved in it.

Islah suggests that to begin with a first aid centre should be established in the vicinity of Mahipar, such as near the Mahipar power plant so that those injured who are not in serious condition can be rushed there.

Secondly people who are severely injured must get prompt attention and treatment. In this week's incident in Mahipar the delivery of the injured to hospital took as long as five hours.

World Press

Editorial writers and columnists in American newspapers hailed Richard Nixon's inaugural address Tuesday as an inspiring call for unity at home and a recognition of the "world community's" desire for peace.

The New York Times said: "The search for peace was his central theme. He put aside the mentality of past expressions of anticommunism or hawkish support of the Vietnam war. Instead, he voiced the yearning of all citizens of the world community for peace."

"His address also made clear his recognition that road out of war is not the road into isolation for the greatest of industrial nations. Technology, if nothing else, has made all men everywhere, riders on the earth together. There is no alternative to human brotherhood on this planet."

In offering his assessment of America's domestic crises, President Nixon affirmed this country's commitment to racial equality. "To go forward at all is to go forward together," he declared.

A Washington Post editorial said:

"He made firm (and welcome) reference to the nation's obligations to the black citizens as well as its white. The laws have caught up with our conscience," he said.

His strongest theme was the search for peace, from his own earlier writings Nixon borrowed the words about the honour which will come to the peacemakers, and that the achievement of all goals is clearly what preoccupies him these days in his official pursuits—not just in his public addresses.

The Baltimore Sun commented:

"What he himself was saying to the people of the United States and other nations seemed to be that, as president, he proposes to lead this country toward a calmer but no less realistic facing of the assortment of issues with which everyone is familiar. Full employment, better housing, excellence in education, protecting our environment and improving the quality of life, seeking peace and better, wider relationships abroad."

Less commentator Vasily Kharukov writes:

The world public received with profound satisfaction the fact that all the procedural matters were successfully solved at the first meeting of the four delegations in Paris on January 18. This satisfaction can be seen in most comments by foreign press. "What happened at the conference on Saturday is heartening," "Le Figaro" writes. It is clear that the delegations have the wish to start a serious discussion as soon as possible. The New York Times writes that way out of their procedural impasse was found which means that the road for the productive discussion of the problem has been opened.

At the press conferences held immediately after the first meeting, the delegations of the DRV and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front confirmed their sincere wish to go over as soon as possible to a serious, profound and all-round discussion of the Vietnam problem. The DRV delegation pointed out that it had submitted to the conference a number of specific proposals that can serve as a basis for further talks. Both delegations suggested that the next plenary meeting be held already at the beginning of this week.

After the Vietnam war

Japan prepares to step into the breach

By Albert Axelbank

Japan is, more than any other nation, actively preparing for full-scale participation and perhaps leadership, in post-Vietnam war rehabilitation projects as a necessary way to help ensure future economic as well as political stability in Indo-China.

Some financial quarters in Tokyo now foresee the rapid decline of Anglo-American influence in South-East Asia in the post-Vietnam period. Who, then, is to fill this vacuum? This role is, more and more, seen to be shifting towards Japan, the indispensable ally of America in the Orient.

Now emerging as the world's "third economic force", Japan will, it is increasingly clear, contribute to peace and security in South-East Asia through its foundations of economic strength.

But Japan's political as well as power cannot be discounted as having a future and possibly significant bearing on events in the so-called "tinder box" of Asia. Several American leaders have already raised the possibility of the participation of Japanese military units in a post-war peacekeeping force in Vietnam.

A senior Saigon official, Tran Van Don, a former Defence Minister and now a senator, suggested in Tokyo recently that Japan should even take over the functions of the International Control Commission (ICC), if it agreed to send peacekeeping troops to Vietnam. Of course, this is out of the question. But it shows the receptivity of fellow Asians to acceptance of a future role in peacekeeping for the "new Japanese military."

The Japanese Foreign Office has drafted details for an International Fund for Vietnam Reconstruction, calling for free grants totalling \$ 200 million over two years, with aid given not only to South Vietnam but also, it is said, to North Vietnam, Laos

and Cambodia. This does not mean Giamusho officials optimistically expect the Vietnam war to terminate shortly. Indeed, in mid-1968, Japanese diplomats stationed in Asian and Pacific areas agreed that a long time would elapse before all hostilities ceased in Vietnam. Nor does it mean that Hanoi would choose to accept "capitalist" aid. Obviously, to offer such aid is good politics. No one seriously thinks Hanoi will say yes.

The Japanese Government has drawn up the following tentative plan for Japan: (1) Participation in an international peace conference on Vietnam; (2) Relief aid through the International Red Cross and like-minded agencies; (3) Participation in international cooperation for Indo-Chinese reconstruction; and (4) Aid for the economic development and stabilisation of Vietnam and the neighbouring countries.

In its budget request for fiscal 1969, the Giamusho has outlined a reported \$ 40 million for Vietnam rehabilitation. A part of the fund would be for the planned International Fund for Vietnam Reconstruction. Another part would be for aid projects in the other Indo-Chinese states.

Specifically, the funds would be used for such things as building houses for refugee families, improvement of Laos-Thailand communications, and for financial aid to improve the airport at Vientiane in Laos.

David E. Lilienthal, board chairman of Resources Development Corporation, which is under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development, and a man who is familiar with the havoc wrought by the Vietnam war—said recently in Tokyo that South Vietnam will need to re-house its entire population of about 16.5 million. There are also these main-

stream opinions in Japan's ruling pro-American conservative party; the Liberal Democrats: that stabilising the political situation in Indo-China after peace comes to Vietnam will be mandatory for security in Asia; and that for such stabilisation the economic development and improvement of the people's standard of living must be promoted. Thus Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has pledged that Japan will provide as much help as possible for the economic uplift of South Vietnam.

Naturally, the end of the Vietnam war will have an important economic impact on Japan. But this impact will be small compared with the impact on South Korea, Nationalist China, Thailand and Singapore.

Such countries have been bolstered by war, mostly through increased military purchases by the United States. The war has brought them big commercial benefits and a very marked increase in dollar reserves.

Earnings to Japan from post-war rebuilding of Vietnam will offset the losses to the Japanese economy suffered from a reduction of war-related benefits, including exports, which banking experts say exceed \$ 1,000 million in extra income per year.

Most top industrialists and economists in Japan believe it is in Japan's best interests to help the development of Indo-Chinese rehabilitation in close cooperation with Washington during the post-Vietnam era. They say that losses to a few Japanese industries from the stoppage of the war will be temporary. Indeed, Fumihiko Kono, president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, believes Japan's economy will feel the pinch from the war's cessation only for a period of six months to one year.

(FWF)

Disarmament

USSR wants talks on limiting missiles

The Soviet government has reaffirmed its readiness for a serious exchange of opinion with the U.S. government concerning mutual restriction and subsequent reduction of strategic means of delivery of nuclear weapons, including defensive systems.

In its official statement on disarmament the Soviet government stressed that agreement on concrete questions of curbing the arms race, including the problem of restricting the nuclear arms race, is quite feasible though not an easy thing.

The Soviet government fully shares the view that "it is necessary now to make efforts toward the earliest entry into force of the Nonproliferation Treaty and its faithful and consistent implementation."

The statement recalls the Soviet government's memorandum which mentions a ban on the use of nuclear weapons as a top priority task.

The memorandum of the Soviet government was submitted for consideration to the 23rd session of the UN General Assembly and was positively assessed and supported by many delegations.

World tension will ease considerably if such proposals, set forth in the memorandum, will be carried out as "prohibition of underground this with the use of national detection means for controlling this ban."

U.S., Australian ties

Canberra looks at S.E. Asian policy

By Stanley Hutchison

The style of United States policies in South East Asia will inevitably be the focal point of Australian interest in the performance of the Nixon administration, according to authoritative sources in Canberra.

And an important secondary issue will also have strong overtones of self-interest trade and economic relations between the United States and Australia.

On both issues Australian political and public service thinking is loaded with question marks.

Australians will be watching closely the reaction of the new Nixon administration.

First assessments are that the relatively untired men in it will be influenced by cold hard facts rather than by old boyism and sentiment on one hand, or bluster and protest on the other.

Sentiment between Australia and the United States reached its peak when the former prime minister, the late Harold Holt—who was drowned while skin diving in December 1966—echoed the controversial "all the way with LBJ" phrase. The new prime minister John Gorton has not made similar public remarks.

Prohibition of flights by bombers with nuclear weapons on board beyond national frontiers and restriction of the zone of movement of missile-carrying submarines.

Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Removal of foreign bases from other peoples' territories.

Establishment of nuclear-free zones in different regions of the world.

And the establishment of such an order that will ensure the use of the sea-bed and ocean floor for peaceful purposes only.

In its statement the Soviet government points to persistent attempts, extension of the already existing breeding grounds of international tension and the heating up of the cold war atmosphere run counter to the interests of peace and, certainly, create new obstacles to the search of agreed-upon decisions in the sphere of disarmament.

The Soviet government stressed that "the Soviet Union and other socialist countries must see to the further strengthening of the security of the countries of the socialist community, and give assistance, and support to states fighting for their independence, against the forces of aggression and war."

This statement by the Soviet

government was not timed for the inauguration of new U.S. President Richard Nixon. "But if the Nixon government takes into account the points made in the statement it will to a certain extent contribute to improving the international situation."

It was also said that the Soviet Union is prepared to sit down at a conference table with U.S. representatives to discuss mutual limitation and subsequent reduction of offensive and defensive nuclear weapons as soon as the Nixon government declares its readiness to do so.

The Soviet delegation in the 18-nation disarmament committee, want to start immediate talks on ending the manufacture of nuclear weapons, reducing its stockpiles and the subsequent full prohibition and liquidation of these weapons.

The French government decision to stop arms shipments to Israel can only have a favourable effect on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The Soviet government voiced its agreement with the French government's proposal for holding within the Security Council's framework a meeting of permanent representatives of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France on the Middle East.

(TASS)

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Italians go from opera to rock

Last year twenty-four thousand new songs circulated in Italy. Those that had the greatest success were American, English and French record dealers complain of a decrease of about 50 per cent in the volume of "business". In other words, after the boom of previous years, a crisis has developed and many record companies are making changes in their plans.

Undoubtedly the reasons of this crisis can be sought in the excessive number of songs put on the market. Twenty-four thousand items is a quantity that no market can absorb in just one year.

However, this inflation is, in turn, determined by the special circumstances in which pop music finds itself in Italy.

It is a situation that has no counterpart in any other country. In fact, contrary to what occurs in France, England, the United States and other countries, there is practically no adult market for songs.

Adults listen to the songs very willingly and perhaps even become enthusiastic (as shown by the outstanding stream of voting ballots) over the battles at the festival and competitions organized by the radio and television. However they do not buy records.

The market for popular music (which now lives exclusively through the activity of the record industry) remains that of the very young, who are extremely fickle.

Therefore those who have to plan production are forced to work by trial and error and to count on quantity rather than quality in their search for success. From this comes inflation and thousands of records go unsold.

And yet Italian song does have its "idols," many of whom are also known abroad. But it would be difficult to point out with certainty a type of song that most pleases the young. For example, Gianni Morandi is as popular as Rita Pavone and yet he has a very different style and repertoire. At the 1968 Festival of Sanremo Caterina Caselli became a hit and earned the title "queen of the shake," yet her success is no greater than that of Mina who sings modern ballads, or of Bobby Solo who is somewhat the Italian version of Elvis Presley.

Equipe 84, Les Rakes, the New Dada, the Dik-Dik, and other bands that play "beat" music have had extraordinary popularity, but so has Little Tony with a song like "Ridera" that has a traditional French flavour. Another song along traditional lines is the American "Strangers in the Night," which has made the best seller list in Italy (as it has in the rest of the world) precisely in the year that seemed set aside for the success of the shake and other very rhythmical and even wild dances.

It is rather difficult to draw conclusions from a general panorama, and many depend on "carbon copies," as they say in the trade. In other words, they produce songs very similar to those that the public has liked in the successful.

However, these attempts have positive results only one time out of ten, and the singers themselves are bewildered in their choice of repertoire. In addition, it has been noted that the artistic life of a popular song is continuing to hope that these songs will be equally successful.

In France, the Gilbert Bécards and Yves Montand (not to mention the venerable Maurice Chevalier) continue to have the same success they had twenty years ago.

In America, Frank Sinatra is

number one of the singers from twenty-five years ago. In Italy, on the other hand, Claudio Villa, who has been active, musically speaking, since 1946, is an exception. Other singers of this type like Nilla Pizzi, Achille Togliani, Giorgio Consolini, Gino Latilla, and Carla Boni have been almost completely forgotten.

Even Domenico Modugno, who eight years ago was popular all over the world as "Mister Volare," today must be satisfied with musical comedy if he still wants to be applauded. Despite the brief victory he had at the 1966 Festival of Sanremo (which gained practically nothing from the point of view of record sales), as a singer he passes from one disappointment to another. The time has also passed for the composer-singers; at least in the sense that the public is no longer interested in whether or not the song has been written by the singer himself or by a professional composer. Therefore, Umberto Bindi, who was very popular at the time of "Arrivvaderci" and "Il Nostro Concerto," now seeks success in England; Gianni Meccia and Gino Paoli devote themselves to composing; and Sergio Endrigo, Bruno Lauzi, and Giorgio Gaber are popular mostly in the cabarets.

The "protest" song is a trend in which many experts of popular music have confidence. The international acclaim of artists like Pete Seeger, Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Barry McGuire, and others encourages them to hope that in Italy also it is possible to promote this type of song. However, the success of singers like Dylan and Baez has been "popular" only in Anglo-Saxon countries. In other places it has been limited to a small circle of fans and experts because the themes of these "beatnik" singers are an expression of another culture, another society, and another tradition.

Thus, the Italian "protest" should take a different direction (what has been called the "green line"): a general call for love, brotherhood, and good deeds. Adriano Celentano, the Giganti, and a few other groups have started on this road; but the results of this operation are uncertain. As a matter of fact, in Italy there is no poet who knows how to talk to the young, the way Bob Dylan does; and there are no singers with strong enough personalities to sing, without becoming ridiculous, of the benefits of universal

TAKING FRICTION OUT OF WATER

Scientists are investigating the possible uses of "lubricated" water. It has been discovered that water can be "lubricated" by adding minute quantities of a variety of gum, polyethylene oxide or other substances. The result is that the friction between flowing water and solid bodies is reduced by up to 40 per cent.

Possible customers for "lubricated" water include fire-fighters, who could pump water more smoothly through their hoses and so produce higher or stronger jets. Conceivably, water supply authorities, which have to pipe water over long distances, would also be interested in "lubrication."

"Lubricated" water might also allow the use of smaller—and hence cheaper—pipes for conveying water in central heating systems and in other installations in which piped water is required.

In central heating systems, circulation speeds are limited at present by noise generated by friction between the water and the pipe walls. "Lubricated" water could flow more quickly, more smoothly and more quietly.

The navies of several nations are looking into the possibilities of "lubricating" torpedoes. Each such weapon would carry a small tank of lubricants in the nose, and release it slowly to smooth the torpedo's way through the water.

Since much of the power of torpedoes is at present expended in overcoming water friction, considerable increase in range might result from lubrication.

"Lubricated" ships, although technically conceivable, seem likely to be uneconomical: a long voyage would entail the discharge of enormous quantities of expensive lubricant.

Certain algae (aquatic plants) exude substances which could be used as lubricants. By planting algae in rivers and canal, one might be able to create "self-lubricated" waterways, reducing the cost of towing barges.

Nobody has yet discovered what gives these various additives to water their "lubricating" qualities. One possible explanation is that the additive build up a special layer of liquid—which has been compared to the smoothness of finely sandpapered wood grain—next to solid surfaces.

peace right after singing of an unhappy love.

However, aside from these uncertainties, there is no doubt that the Italian song is changing. The "green line" will not prevail; but undoubtedly there will be a tendency away from the moans, boats, betrayed lovers, and entreaties for forgiveness that have characterised the national production of popular music for more than half a century. This evolution has been determined by the demands of the youthful public which, in its preference for the Beatles and Rolling Stones, shows its taste for simple things, language more in keeping with daily life, and feelings expressed with reserve. It is symptomatic that even those who continue along the line of the melodic song choose compositions in which there is not an overabundance of tears and sighs (for example, Johnny Dorelli, Orietta Berti, Gigliola Cinquetti, Wilma Goich, Tony Dal Monaco, etc.).

Therefore, the panorama of Italian song presented to the foreigners today is very different from what might be expected. The tenor-type singer no longer exists, and the public does not want to have anything to do with old-fashioned serenades and overly sentimental songs based on old tunes. Certainly, for many it is a surprising panorama. Proof of this was offered at the last Festival of Italian Songs in Zurich, where the Swiss public, faced by a production of styles it was not used to, was bewildered and in the end gave preference to the only composition in the "traditional" style. It was "Italia, Italia" which praised the panoramic beauties of our country and expressed, in a certain sense, the nostalgia of the emigrant.

Afghan farmers best in Asia

But growing population may create problem by 1978

Afghan farmers among the best in the world, four expert panels agreed at a talk on "Food, Population, and Human Resources" at the American Centre, Tuesday.

They pointed to good prospects for profitable exports of Afghan food products to neighbouring countries over the near term.

But, they cautioned, if the present rate of population growth in Afghanistan is maintained until the end of the current century, the nation's population will have doubled and a real danger will exist of malnutrition and even some starvation.

Efforts to increase yields of foods, improve the marketing of food-stuff, and enhance the nutritional content of diets were therefore seen as necessary.

The panel members spoke on various aspects of agriculture in Afghanistan, food production, distribution and marketing, requirements for improved nutrition in the face of the rapidly growing population in rural areas, and the implications of increasing migration from rural to urban areas.

The hour-long discussion ranged over the entire field of agriculture, food production, and the problems confronting Afghanistan as population increases.

The need for indigenous agricultural research; improved education in nutrition, health and home economics; technical education in agriculture for rural youths; and the establishment of production and marketing co-operatives, an agricultural bank, improved agricultural extension services, price supports for agricultural commodities, and other incentives for Afghan farmers all received attention.

The participants suggested that the food situation in Afghanistan appears to be good for perhaps another decade, but the present rate of agricultural and rural development may not be sufficient to meet the population challenges of 1970 and beyond.

The need, therefore, is to use the next few years wisely in a concerted effort to prepare for the problems which, he pointed out, can already be foreseen in Afghanistan as well as elsewhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

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Candles do something more than merely light up the room. They create atmosphere.

Beauties of the night

A "winking" lamp announcing a breakdown is a sinister reminder to what extent we have become entangled in the electric network. The flickering flame of a candle, on the other hand, creates a circle of blissful repose and gives a sense of power over the object. That explains the artist's yearning for the return to archaic techniques (though he does not show an aversion to the benefits of 20th-century technology).

But archaic techniques are themselves modernised, subordinated to the rule of monotonous series and mechanically produced copies and replicas. Instead of the imaginative and physical inventiveness of the individual, we have a mold in the pattern of a "Gothic" candle: presto, and the right mood is created in a cosy apartment. Unless an artist puts his hand to it.

Krystyna Habura-Dymek, graduate of the Cracow Academy of Fine Arts (a restless and questioning spirit, interested in painting, sculpture and ceramics) one day came across an old ethnographic work in which she found a description of a custom observed in the Beskid mountain region of Poland, a blend of early Christian and pagan superstition.

The people of the region made wax candles in the shape of saints which they would light and

carry around the farm buildings during a thunder storm. The tiny saintly flame was believed to be a protection against lightning.

This bit of information accidentally gleaned from an old book gave the artist the inspiration of reviving the old folk art of candle sculpture, a chemist. No dye would stick to the wax. Only after many tests did she finally succeed in blending the colours in a secret dye formula. Her candle shop has grown in size. Good craftsmanship is the foundation of truly unique art.

The artist uses folk, historical and biblical topics to create the carved miniature columns, castle towers, pagan Slavic deities with four faces, women from the Beskid mountain region. Most of the candles are incised with exotic patterns, others are only painted.

The artist does not hold to one established catalogue of patterns. She keeps looking for new motifs and new forms.

Miss Habura-Dymek would like to abandon the conventional perpendicular and change the form of candles to resemble medallions, for instance.

Habura-Dymek's candles are both decorative and utilitarian. We accept the first, but our hand trembles when we put a match to this melting beauty.

mediaeval modern

A don in mortar-board and gown comes out of a supermarket, his carrier-bag full of groceries... a man whose day is spent on the assembly line of one of Britain's largest car factories hurries past the Saxon tower of St. Michael-at-the-North Gate to catch his bus.

This is Oxford, where the mediaeval mixes with the modern, where on market days farmers from outlying districts discuss the finer points of dairy cattle, and along the street known as "The High," undergraduates chatter the in-talk of university life.

This is Oxford, where the population of 106,000 is swelled in term-time by another 9,000.

This Oxford, where the River Thames is known as the Isis and the view from the river, or adjacent Boat's Hill, reveals scores of the city's "dreaming spires".

In Oxford parlance, "The High" refers to the majestic sweep of the High Street with the colleges of All Souls, and Magdalen, Queen's and University fronting it.

All Souls is unique among Oxford colleges for it has no undergraduates, only Fellows.

On May Day the choir of the 15th-century Magdalen College climbs the 44 metres tower to sing the Latin hymn known as the May

Song at six o'clock in the morning. Students and townfolk gather below to hear the singing and the joyous pealing of the college bells.

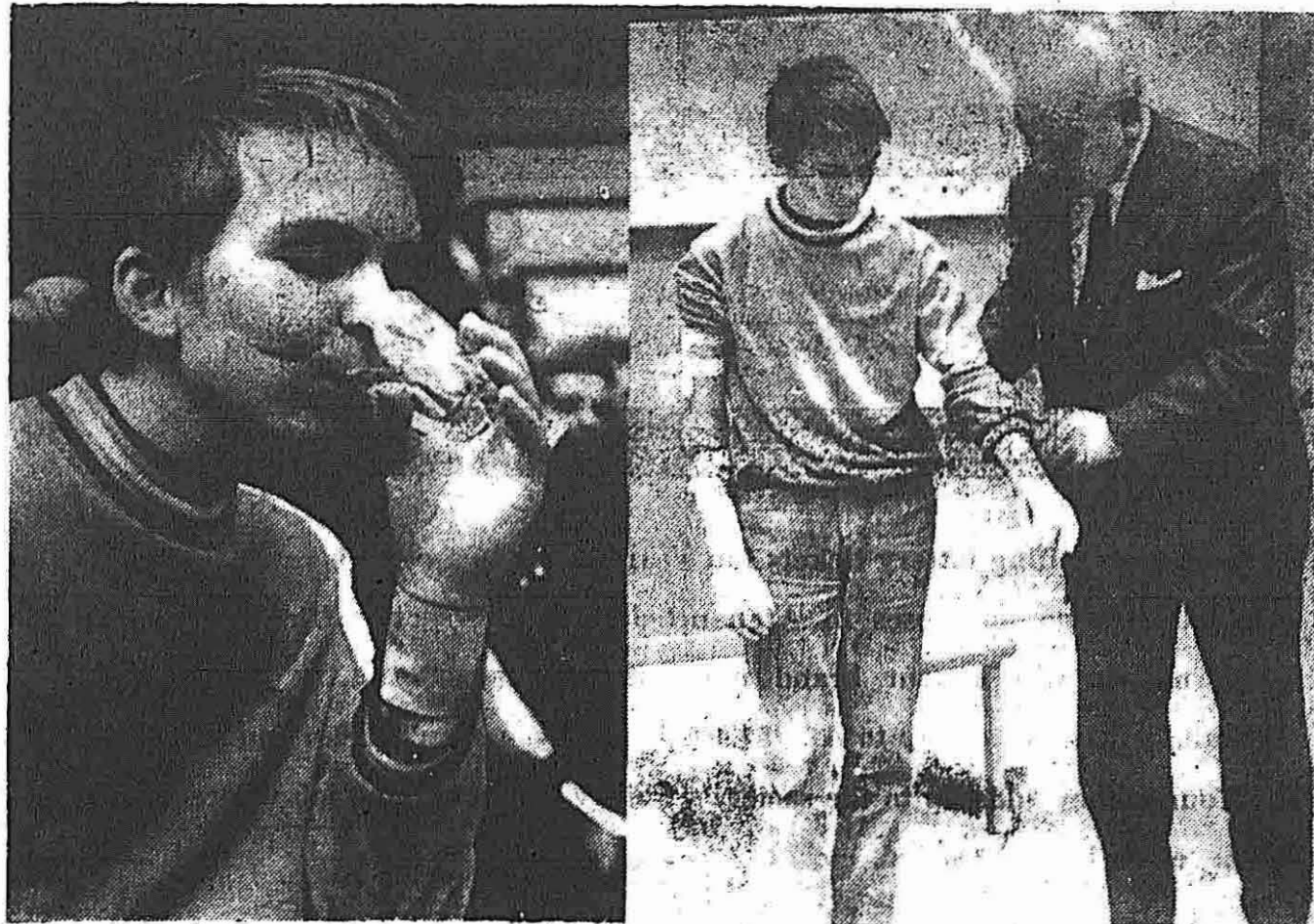
University College vies with Merton in its claim to be the oldest in the city. Alfred the Great was its founder, but although its endowment records date back to 1249, its incorporation dates only from 1280, while Merton's was in 1264.

Broad Street—"The Broad"—is dominated by Balliol College—and by Trinity, with its gardens famous for their Lime-Walk.

St. Aldate's Street has Christ Church, where C. L. Dodgson was once a mathematics master. The stories he told to Dean Liddell's small daughter, Alice, were published as "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and "Alice Through the Looking Glass," using the pseudonym Lewis Carroll. The shop described so vividly in "Alice Through the Looking Glass" can still be seen in St. Aldate's Street, at No. 83.

An important day in scholastic Oxford falls in June—"on the Wednesday in the ninth week from the beginning of the Trinity full term". This is Encaenia Day, when Oxford gives honorary degrees to distinguished persons.

(Continued on page 4)



Scientists in West Germany have developed hands which are operated by signals from the brain

Airlines

FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:		
DEPARTURE	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Peshawar	FG-500	0900
Kabul-Tehran	FG-203	1030
Kabul-Amritsar	FG-300	1430
ARRIVALS		
Peshawar-Kabul	FG-501	1145
Herat-Kabul	FG-281	1330

SATURDAY

Arina Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES		
FLIGHT	TIME	
Kabul-Kandahar	FG-701	1630
Beirut-Frankfurt	FG-104	1000
Kabul-Kandahar	FG-104	1000
ARRIVALS		
Beirut-Tehran	FG-204	0845
Kabul-Kandahar	FG-105	1500
Amritsar-Lahore	FG-301	1430
PIA:		
ARRIVAL		
Peshawar, Kabul	PK-606	1050
DEPARTURE		
Kabul, Peshawar	PK-607	1150

Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

Farhad Jade Maiwand
Jawad Kute Sangi
Tareque Moh. Jan Khan Watt
Asri Habib Jade Maiwand
Roshan Jade Maiwand
Tawakul Dah Afghanistan
Nasim Section Pule Kheshti
Ansari Share Nau
Nazer Share Nau
Watan Jade Nader Pashtoon
Buali Darwaze Laheri
Qesmat Bibi Mahro
Zaman Labe Daria
Sakhi Jamal Mina
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Pharmacies Open

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Parwan Karte Parwan
Ali Ahmad Sarai Ghazni
Shahabzadah sec. Sarai Ahmad-shahi
Soma Dah Bori
Farabi sec. Jade Nader Pashtoon
Ariana Jade Maiwand
Sanayee Share Nau
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Pashtoonistan Bazaar Shahi
Karte Char General Medical Depot
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Airport —21283-20872
Fire Department 13
Telephone repair 29
Main post office 24981

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Farah with a high of 21 C, 70 F. The coldest areas was Shahrak with a low of -17 C, 14 F. Yesterday Lal had 2 mm rain 52 cm snow, Fariab 7 mm 2 cm, Shahrak 6 mm 95 cm Kunduz 7 mm, Mazare Sharif 7 mm 2 cm, Herat 4 mm and North Salang 3 mm, 125 cm. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was -1 C, 30 F with clear skies. Yesterday Kabul had 2 mm rain and 4 cm snow. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 6 to 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	0 C	-7 C
Herat	32 F	19 F
Mazare Sharif	17 C	7 C
Ghazni	64 F	44 F
Kunduz	10 C	-10 C
Jalalabad	50 F	15 F
Laghman	3 C	-7 C
Lal	37 F	19 F
North Salang	10 C	3 C
Bamian	50 F	37 F
Faiab	15 C	4 C
	59 F	39 F
	13 C	2 C
	55 F	36 F
	1 C	-10 C
	34 F	14 F
	-3 C	-12 C
	26 F	10 F
	3 C	-5 F
	37 F	23 F
	16 C	6 C
	61 F	43 F

World News In Brief

NUREMBERG, Jan. 23, (DPA).—The mayor of Nuremberg has asked South Korean President Park Chung Hee to release composer Isang Yun to enable the South Korean to take part in the world premiere of his opera "Dreams" in his southern West German city next February 2.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—USSR national ice hockey team completely outclassed the Canadian national squad last night, scoring a 7-0 victory before 15,608 fans for the second straight win of their tour.

Led by Valery Kharalnov with three goals, the Russians dominated play with superior passing and playmaking.

The Russians jumped to a 3-0 lead at the end of the first period, extended it to 4-0 at the end of the second and then banged in three more as Canada wilted under pressure. A Russian goal in the third was disallowed because too many men were on the ice.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Six boy campers, marooned by floods, and four men trying to rescue them, were feared drowned here Wednesday when a torrent of rising water swept them from a giant bulldozer carrying them to high ground. Another boy was snatched to safety by a helicopter.

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—The Vatican weekly Osservatore della Domenica yesterday

day called for South Vietnamese liberty to be safeguarded at the Paris peace talks.

South Vietnam had shied away from past negotiations because it feared its liberty would be compromised, the paper said.

"It is reasonable to think that this same liberty will be safeguarded at the Paris round table because, if it is not, five years of bloodshed and devastation of every kind will have been meaningless the newspaper said.

KOTA KINABALU, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Sabah's Chief Minister Tun Mustapha said Wednesday he was satisfied with defence measures taken by the federal government to protect his state.

Speaking to reporters on his return from Kuala Lumpur, Tun Mustapha said the state and federal governments were taking care of everything including defence and development.

CAIRO, Jan. 23, (DPA).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser Wednesday received Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew for talks on the world situation with the Middle East in the foreground.

Lee informed Nasser on the results of the London Commonwealth prime ministers conference which ended last week.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23, (DPA).—Mrs. Coretta King, widow of murdered A.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King, was received by Indian President Zakir Husain for lunch yesterday. On Friday Mrs. King is due to accept the Nehru Prize, awarded to her husband for his work on behalf of international understanding.

MOSCOW, Jan. 23, (Tass).—The ministry of communications of the USSR has issued a special block of postage stamps devoted to the achievements of Soviet scientists, engineers and workers who created spaceships Soyuz-4 and Soyuz-5, the successful completion of the flight of the Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Shatalov, Boris Volynov, Alexei Liseyev and Yevgeni Khramov.

ROME, Jan. 23, (DPA).—Japan on Wednesday made available \$30,000 to the World Food Programme of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) towards relief of displaced persons in the Middle East.

U.S. satellite to keep check on solar rays

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 23, (AFP).—The United States yesterday put into orbit an "orbital solar observatory", designed to warn astronauts exploring the moon's surface of danger from solar radioactivity.

The observatory satellite, code named OSO-5, was launched here by a Thor Delta rocket. It weighed 289 kilos and looked like a large beetle with three curved feet. It was intended to orbit the earth at 560 km altitude.

Designed for at least six months' work, the satellite was intended to protect the Apollo astronauts who might land on the moon later this year and who would be exposed to radiation from solar eruptions while outside their capsule.

Dr. Marold Glaser a director of the OSO programme, said: "The danger is from high energy particles which take an hour or more to reach the moon." This was long enough to enable the OSO-5 satellite to send a warning to the astronauts, he said.

The satellite's apparatus would carry out eight test programmes prepared by American universities and those of Paris, London and Leicester.

Defence plans

action in JFK

'plotters' trial

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Defence Lawyers for Clay Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate President John Kennedy, issued subpoenas for a woman who knew Lee Harvey Oswald and for a girl friend of a chief prosecution witness.

One was sent to Mrs. Ruth Plaine, who owns the house in Irving, Texas, where Marina Oswald stayed before Kennedy's assassination in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

The other was sent to Sandra Moffet, a friend of Perry Raymond Russo, who was the star prosecution witness at Shaw's preliminary trial.

Russo, who is likely to be a major prosecution witness at the trial, testified at Shaw's preliminary hearing that he was present in New Orleans when Shaw, Oswald, and David W. Ferrie made plans to kill Kennedy.

Ferrie, a former eastern airlines pilot, was found dead in his flat on February 22, 1967, a few days after New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the assassination was made public by a local newspaper.

Garrison described his death a suicide but a New Orleans coroner said Ferrie died of natural causes. The trial continued with prosecution and defence lawyers continuing to question prospective jurors.

Heir to sultan of Sabah said to be alive

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—The Malaysian foreign office spokesman said yesterday there was nothing new in a magazine story this week of a 60-year-old resident of Sabah who claimed to be the sole surviving heir to the Sultan of Sulu and who might therefore have a possible claim to the state.

The spokesman said Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman himself had referred to the man's existence in parliament last October, describing him as "the man who is supposed to be the sole legitimate heir" to the sultan, and living under the "kind and generous protection" of Sabah's chief minister, Tun Datu Mustapha.

In any case, the spokesman said, the people of Sabah had already declared their desire to be in Malaysia and as such Malaysia did not recognise any claim by the sultanate to the state.

The spokesman was commenting on a cover story in the British-owned Far East Economic Review on an interview with Datu Muhammad Julaspi Sultan Kiram, whom it described as "Malaysia's trump card" in the dispute with the Philippines over the rich territory.

The article said Kuala Lumpur had been keeping a tight lip on the man's existence, possibly to produce him if there ever appeared any substance to Manila's claim to Sabah.

Britain says new

immigration bill

clarifies policy

LONDON, Jan. 23, (DPA).—Britain's immigration appeal bill, currently in its second reading at the House of Commons, will remove much of the present suspicion and misconceptions on appeal cases, Home Secretary James Callaghan told the house yesterday.

If the appellant was refused entry to Britain, he would still be able to remain until his appeal had been heard, he added.

Quintin Hogg, the conservative shadow home secretary, said he was rather appalled "at the quagmire into which he have allowed our immigration law to fall".

Part of the difficulty for almost ten years had been that a separate and more complicated law applied to Commonwealth immigrants, which gave them a qualified right of entry but an unqualified right to remain, Hogg said.

Lebanese PM

fills vacated

minister posts

BEIRUT, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami early yesterday appointed four new cabinet ministers to fill the posts vacated by a series of ministerial resignations.

The new ministers, all members of the 99 member chamber of deputies, Lebanon's parliament are:

Khalil Khouri, labour and social affairs, Youssef Salem, foreign affairs, Habib Kayrouz, tourism, Mohammad Safieddin, planning.

In a minor cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister, a 47-year-old bachelor lawyer, relinquished the foreign affairs portfolio for finance, and Rene Moawad, who was minister of social affairs and labour, became minister of public works.

U.S. civil rights

group warns of

racism in army

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, (Reuters).—A multi-racial civil rights organisation has urged President Nixon to investigate a "rapidly deteriorating racial climate in the armed services" and call a special White House conference on growing enmity between police and the black community.

In a report, on welfare and racial tensions, requested by Nixon, the National Urban League, a moderate civil rights organisation, also said the present welfare system was "obsolete, punitive, ineffective, inefficient and bankrupt."

Whitney Young, the league's executive director, told a press conference here that the report entitled "a call to action", was delivered to the White House on Monday—the day Nixon took office.

Although the league customarily makes recommendations to new presidents, this report was expanded at the specific request of Nixon.

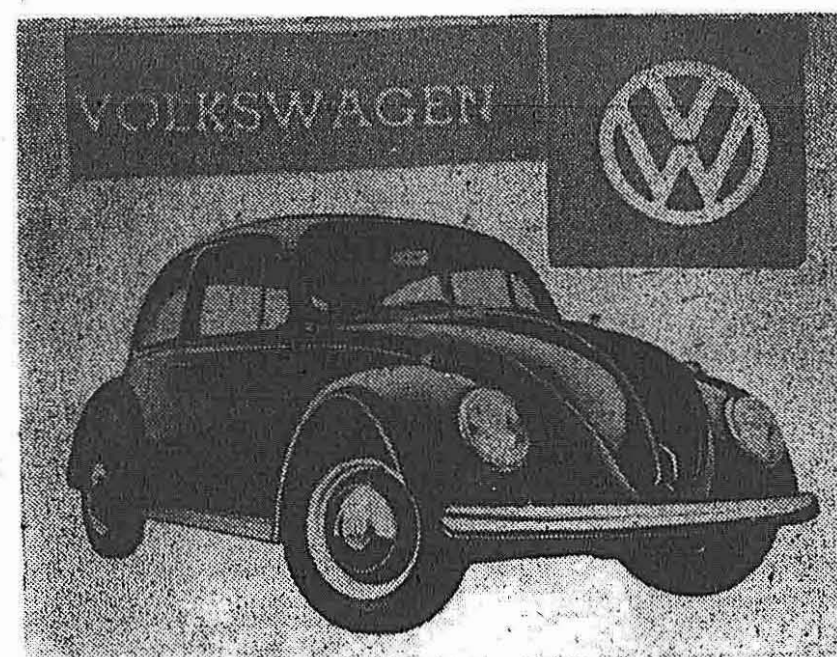
The report said that investigations of the Department of Defence indicate that deliberate infiltration of the armed services by black and white extremists and the widespread distribution of extremist literature were factors in the development of a potentially explosive situation.

"Accordingly, while stressing the necessity for strict impartiality in the imposition of military justice, we consider it essential that military authorities take all necessary steps to reduce tensions and improve the racial climate in the armed services," it recommended.

KABUL, Jan. 22, (Bakhtar).—Prof. Sayed Sharif Sharaf, dean of the College of Economics, Kabul University left Kabul for the Federal Republic of Germany yesterday at the invitation of Bonn, Cologne, and Buchum universities.

During his visit to the FRG, Prof. Sharaf will deliver a series of lectures and have talks on problems related to affiliation programmes between his college and the above universities.

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